

Editorial

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Southeast Asia: A Multidisciplinary Journal (SEAMJ) will enter its 23rd year in 2023, the year of its inception. SEAMJ will be published triannually under the Emerald Publishing platform from the next issue. This issue (Volume 22, Issue 2) contains seven articles on a range of subjects.

The first article, entitled 'Urbanization and growth of Greater Kuala Lumpur: Issues and Recommendations for Urban Growth Management' by Muhammad Yazrin Yasin, Muhammad Azmi Bin Mohd Zain, and Muhammad Haniff Bin Hassan discusses the urban management challenges in the Greater Kuala Lumpur area. The article examines the role of proposed and ongoing projects, plans, hierarchical links, and road networks in urban development and redevelopment. New suburbs are the product of linear development, which is addressed in this paper. The study concludes with recommendations for sustainable urban expansion and management by equitably distributing power and resources among the many municipalities that make up Greater Kuala Lumpur.

The next article is Misinformation in Media during COVID-19 in Bangladesh: Socio-Legal Analysis of the Infodemic in Comparison with Vietnam & Singapore, written by Tamanna Tabassum Kabir and Sakin Tanvir. This article analyzes the spread of fake information about the COVID-19 pandemic on social media and other electronic platforms, and it considers whether the current legal administration and legislation in Bangladesh, Singapore, and Vietnam are sufficient to combat the infodemic. People who spread fake information regarding coronavirus, its symptoms, and possible treatments risk endangering the lives of others. In fact, not only in South and Southeast Asian countries has erroneous information concerning coronavirus proliferated, causing considerable worry among the global healthcare community. This paper applied the case study analysis method and a qualitative technique. The authors conducted a comprehensive legal and factual review of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. They also compared the results to those of Singapore and Vietnam. They found that the influence of false information spread by social and electronic media is widespread among rural Bangladeshis and across practically all socioeconomic strata in Singapore and Vietnam and that this trend threatens all three countries' interests.

The third article, entitled 'Malaysian Perceptions of China Following the Asian Financial Crisis' written by Sigit and Rachel Shannon Twigivanya examined Malaysia's perception of China following the Asian Financial Crisis. Unemployment rose in Malaysia as the country's GDP fell as a result of the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997. The Chinese economy is booming. In order to strengthen their economies, both countries host a number of trade missions and bilateral visits. The choice Malaysia made to rely on China despite the fact that past events had stoked tensions between the two countries. There may be a slowdown in the Malaysian economy, but the

country is moving quickly to remedy the problem. Malaysia's relationship with China may be traced back to the crisis when the country's leaders blamed the West for the worsening situation. However, the issue has prompted Chinese-owned enterprises in Malaysia to work toward bettering bilateral ties and their country's foreign policy. This study argues that despite the country's initial denial, Malaysia now appreciates the role its bilateral relationship with China has played in helping to steady the country's economic growth and social activities since the crisis.

The next one is on Structural Analysis of Environmental Management at Serasa Industrial Park, written by Dk. Siti Baizurah binti Pg Hj Hussin. The author asserts that industrialization defines modernity. This research raises doubts about environmental management (EM) in protecting the area from further industrialization, given the correlation between industrial expansion and environmental deterioration and the general lack of environmental monitoring in Brunei. This paper's goal is to provide a solution to this dilemma by emulating SIP as a mature industrial site that is more likely to benefit from EM. To better understand the national policy and strategy, this research conducts two surveys of 20 enterprises and an interview with the environmental agency. Even though the present EM is fundamentally weak, the paper determined that it is sufficient for the SIP in its current form. Incorporating EM structures within current regulatory frameworks is necessary for environmental protection and promoting the region's industrialization.

The fifth article, written by Jannatul Ferdous and A F M Abdul Moyeen is on CSR in Fighting against COVID-19 in Bangladesh: Lessons from Singapore. The authors investigate theoretical aspects of CSR's commercial significance, as well as identify and analyze CSR practices in Bangladesh and Singapore during COVID-19. There is no guarantee that government funding can fully mitigate a crisis's economic and other repercussions. This means that CSR has evolved over time. This article compares the responses of two countries to the deadly COVID-19 outbreak, focusing on corporate social responsibility's impact on those countries. When it comes to hospital infrastructure and reducing the financial impact of COVID-19, the private sector made considerable contributions through corporate social responsibility (CSR) in both nations.

The sixth article is on Responses of Bangladesh and Myanmar to the Ukraine Crisis: A Comparative Analysis from a Neo-Classical Realist Perspective, written by Kawsar Uddin Mahmud and Nasrin Jabin. The authors have explored a topic that is both timely and topical: the war between Russia and Ukraine and how two countries, one from South Asia and the other from Southeast Asia (Myanmar and Bangladesh, respectively), reacted to it. Russia's military action in Ukraine has rocked the modern world. However, the world order may have been shifted by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. As all countries in the global system are interdependent and interconnected economically, politically, and socially, the threat of conflict affects all of them. The crisis in Ukraine has also had an impact on Bangladesh. The issue has put Bangladesh's foreign policy, particularly its decision-making process with respect to United Nations resolutions, to the test. Bangladesh and Myanmar have appeared to be at a loss regarding how to respond to the issue. This study analyzes how the crisis

made the moral legitimacy of Bangladesh and Myanmar's foreign policy crucial. The research also examines how the foreign policy trajectories of these two countries became linked. For this essay, the authors relied on secondary material from scholarly publications, books, reports, and writings on Bangladesh and Myanmar's foreign policy. Understanding Bangladesh's about-face on backing the UN resolution on the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine is another key takeaway from this research.

The last paper is on the Challenges and Potential of SAARC in Comparison with ASEAN, written by Deepak Chaudhary compares the socioeconomic development of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to that of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). SAARC's original intent was to foster mutual aid and friendship among its member states. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in August 1967 to promote regional peace and stability and hasten Southeast Asia's economic development, social advancement, and cultural development. Poverty and high unemployment are concerns that affect all SAARC nations. In terms of GDP per capita, SAARC countries are four times as wealthy as ASEAN members. According to the results, SAARC has not been more successful than ASEAN. Fighting at the national and international levels is commonplace within SAARC. In a region that is home to 22% of the world's people and 3% of the world's economy, there is tremendous room for both economic and social progress.

We are confident that this current issue (Volume 22, Issue 2) will serve as an excellent resource for students, researchers, and practitioners of public health, epidemiology, urban planning, environmental science, history, sociology, international relations, business, and CSR.